



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE University of Toronto has conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Professor Simon Newcomb, U. S. N.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY proposed to confer on June 12th the degree of LL.D. on Professor S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, and on M. Poincaré, the Paris mathematician.

AMONG the honorary degrees conferred on June 14th at the commencement of the Western University of Pennsylvania, the Sc. D. was given to O. A. Leuschner, professor of astronomy, University of California, and to Wm. W. Campbell, senior astronomer, Lick Observatory.

PROFESSOR A. P. COLEMAN, of the University of Toronto, and Dr. H. M. Ami, of the paleontological staff of the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, were elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada at its last meeting held in Ottawa, May 28-31, 1900.

PROFESSOR H. F. OSBORN, of Columbia University and the American Museum of Natural History, has been invited to succeed the late Professor Cope as vertebrate paleontologist of the Geological Survey of Canada.

WE regret to learn that Dr. Henry Sidgwick, for nearly thirty years professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge University, is compelled to resign his chair owing to ill-health. Professor Sidgwick is at present sixty-two years of age and is well known as one of the greatest English writers on ethics and political science.

ON May 3d the completion of the twenty-fifth year of teaching by Professor Luciani, rector of the University of Rome, was celebrated in the physiological laboratory of the university. Addresses were made by Professors Todaro and Baccelli and Professor Luciani replied.

PROFESSOR IRA REMSEN, of the Johns Hopkins University, will give the commencement address at the Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

SPECIAL preparations are being made in the American Museum of Natural History for the reception of members of the American Association. President Jesup has issued an invitation to all the local members for Tuesday evening, June 26th, and a similar in-

itation will be mailed to visiting members immediately upon their registration. Members will be admitted on the closed days, Monday and Tuesday, upon showing their tickets or badges. The curators will be ready to assist in showing the various exhibits. The newest hall is that of Mexican archæology under the direction of Professor J. W. Putnam and Mr. Saville. The Fossil Mammal Hall has recently received a large number of additions, both in fossil mammals and reptiles. A full series of photographs of the museum has recently been made, and will be placed on exhibition in the lower hall.

THE Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology is to hold a special meeting at the Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, on Wednesday, June 27th, at 4 p. m., to receive the report of the committee (appointed in December at the New Haven meeting) upon improvement of reviews of botanical literature. The question of concerted action upon the subject with the other botanical societies will be considered.

THE Scientific Society of Danzig offers on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of its establishment, a prize of 1000 Marks for a paper on the geology of North Germany.

THE Peabody Academy of Science receives \$10,000 by the will of the late Walter S. Dickson.

THE late Baron Adolphe-Charles de Rothschild bequeathed property bringing in an income of \$50,000 a year for the establishment of an ophthalmological hospital at Paris. He also bequeathed his fine collection of objects of art to the Louvre with \$60,000 to defray the cost of arranging them for exhibition.

THE Paris Pasteur Institute will offer in November, in its new quarters in the rue Dutot, courses of instruction including lectures, conferences and laboratory work. They will include bacteriological methods of analyzing physiological and pathological products, etc.

MR. W. E. D. SCOTT, curator of the ornithological department in Princeton, announces that the British Museum has presented to the university two thousand mounted birds, specimens from India, Australia and the Malay Islands. Some time ago the university pre-

sented the British Museum with 250 sets of North American birds' eggs.

MR. P. M. MUSSER has given \$30,000 for a public library at Muscatine, Ia.

THE Norwegian steamer *Antarctic*, with the Danish East Greenland expedition commanded by Lieut. Amdrup, sailed from Copenhagen on June 14th, to explore the coast between Cape Brewster and Agga Island.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal* of June 9th publishes the full tables of mineral and metal production of the United States in 1899, as prepared for the *Mineral Industry*, Volume VIII. This production, valued at the mines or furnaces, amounted to \$1,211,361,861, the largest amount on record for the United States or any other country. Deducting certain necessary duplications, the net value of the mineral production in 1899 was \$1,118,780,830, against \$799,518,033 in 1898, showing an increase last year of \$319,262,797, or 39.9 per cent. This great amount came partly from the increase in quantities and partly from general advances in values. The United States last year was the greatest producer of coal, salt, iron, copper, silver and lead in the world; also of many of the less important metals and minerals. The extent of our production is shown by the figures, which include 252,115,387 short tons of coal; 13,400,735 long tons of pig iron; 581,319,091 pounds of copper; 217,085 tons of lead; 129,675 tons of zinc; 57,126,834 ounces of silver, and \$70,096,021 in gold.

MOVEMENTS started simultaneously in London by the Royal Geographical Society and in the British Central Africa Republic under the leadership of Sir Henry Stanley for the erection of a memorial near the spot where Livingstone died on Lake Bangweula, resulted in the formation of a joint committee for purposes of co-operation. The work of the committee as we learn from the *London Times* has now been accomplished. The materials with which to construct the memorial having been shipped to the mouth of the Zambesi. The monument consists of a handsome obelisk 20 feet in height, surmounted by a cross. It is constructed of large blocks of the best concrete, which will be quite

as enduring as the hardest stone. No stone is available in this part of Africa. The concrete was sent out in air-tight metal cylinders, of which there are 450, each weighing about 50 pounds. These are accompanied by 30 moulds of oak, lined with metal, 18 inches square and about 10 inches deep. Over 300 of these blocks will be used in the construction of the memorial. Two tablets of blackened bronze will be firmly embedded in blocks as they are being moulded, and will be placed on opposite sides of the obelisk. These will contain the following inscription:

Erected by his friends to the memory of Dr. David Livingstone, missionary and explorer. He died here, May 4, 1873.

Two other tablets will be placed on the other faces of the memorial, with the following inscription:

This monument occupies the spot where formerly stood the tree at the foot of which Livingstone's heart was buried by his faithful native followers. On the trunk was carved the following inscription:—David Livingstone. Died May 4th, 1873. Chuma, Souza, Mniasere, Uchopere.

THE extensive repairs on the Peary Arctic Steamer *Windward* which have been in progress for several months are now completed and the steamer will sail from Sydney about July 1st in command of Captain Samuel W. Bartlett. The *New York Evening Post* states that the *Windward* will proceed directly, with a call at Disko, to Etah, North Greenland, Captain Peary's winter quarters, where instructions from him will doubtless be found, or if not, will be awaited. It will take with her the maximum quantity of coal, additional lumber, oil, sugar, arms, ammunitions, provisions, scientific instruments and everything which is necessary for Mr. Peary's work, including two new whale-boats, built at New Bedford, for the Peary service, thoroughly equipped in every detail. Upon the arrival of the *Windward* at Etah, Mr. Peary will assume command, and further movements will be subjected to the conditions of his work and to his instructions. No passengers will be taken on the *Windward*, the Danish Government having qualified their permission to land at the Greenland ports, with conditions that tourists should not be carried.

REUTER'S AGENCY has received a letter from Major St. H. Gibbons, who is engaged on a trans-African expedition, dated 'North Moera Lake, January 21st,' in which the explorer says: "I reached the neighborhood of Nana-kundundu with native canoes early in October, but failed to procure carriers to follow the route I intended to take—viz, to the Zambesi source and thence along the watershed into the Congo eastwards. Thus I was compelled to make the journey with four boys and five donkeys. After traveling thus for 420 miles, during which I lost two donkeys, who were killed by lions, I caught up the Lemaire-Katanga Scientific Expedition. I overtook Captain Lemaire near the Mumbeje river and travelled with him east to the Lufira system, and thence northeast to the Congo State station on the Lukafu river. I have been treated with the greatest cordiality by Captain Lemaire and by all the State officials with whom I have come in contact. The objects of the expedition have so far been carried out *in toto*, and I am now on my way home by forced marches *via* Lado and Khartum. From where I now am this route will probably prove as quick as *via* either the east or west coast. The main reason why, after abandoning the northern route in favor of the west on the paralyzation of the main supplies with the steamers occasioned by Mr. Muller's death and Mr. Weller's loss of health, I have again returned to the original plans laid down is that I wish to examine the country between here and the Nile for the purpose of giving Mr. Rhodes such information as may be helpful to him in connection with his railway and telegraph schemes in Africa. I continue my journey north to-morrow, and expect to reach Lado in April. Thence I shall descend the Nile as best I can."

It is stated in the *British Medical Journal* that next autumn with the co-operation of the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Sicilian Railway Companies, the Società per gli Studi della Malaria will make experiments on a large scale as to the prevention of malarial fever among railway servants in malarious districts in Italy. At all the stations which bear the worst name in regard to this scourge the huts in which the men and the families live will be protected with

mosquito netting in the way which proved so successful last year in the Prenestina-Cervara and Magliana-Pontegalera lines. Similar experiments will be made on the Foggia-Barletta and Battipaglia-Reggio lines, on the Pontine Marshes, and in Sicily. Systematic examinations of the blood of sufferers from malaria will also be made in the hospitals of Milan and Crema, with the object of studying the course of the fever in Lombardy. Research stations will be established at Cumignano on the Naviglio in the province of Cremona for the study of malaria in its relation to rice fields, and in the province of Ferrara for the study of the disease in its relation to brackish waters and the maceration of textile plants. Another station will be established at Trinitapolis in the province of Foggia for the study of malaria in the south of Italy, and probably one in the Venetian district. Similar investigations will be pursued in Sicily and Sardinia. By this combination of research it is hoped to gain an accurate idea of the regional distribution and local characteristics of malaria in Italy, and to find means of prevention adopted to the condition of the different parts of the country.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

By the will of Edmund Dwight \$125,000 has been left to Harvard University after the death of persons who receive the income during life.

It is said that over \$900,000 have now been subscribed towards the endowment fund of Brown University, and the completion of the million dollars will probably be announced at the commencement exercises.

SOME months ago Mr. Rockefeller offered \$100,000 to Denison University upon the condition that \$150,000 additional be raised before July 1st of this year. At the commencement exercises, June 14th, it was announced that the required amount has been subscribed, and, in addition, enough more to bring the total of the present increase in the productive endowment up to \$300,000. It was announced, at the same time, that Shepardson College for Women, also located at Granville, O., has been formally incorporated into Denison University, making the latter practically co-educational. As thus